JAPAN.

The Bocial and Political Condition in Yokohama.

Foreign Troops on Buty and United Action of the Foreign Mi. isters.

The American Tea Trade Difficulty.

By special correspondence from Yokohama, Japan, we have the following interesting mail report in detail of our telegraph letters, received by way of San Francisco, to the 27th of April.

Native Soldiers Out of Employment-Yoko-Guarded by Foreign Troops—The New Ports-British Army Relief-The French Representation-An American Tea Quar-The War Ram Stonewall and Her Owner-ship-Steam Trade and Travel to America. YOKOHAMA, Japan, April 27, 1868.

When I last wrote you I informed you of some robable changes that would perhaps take place in probable changes that would perhaps take place in the Japanese government. So far no such change has occurred and everything is as before. Yoko-hama is in possession of the foreigners. This action was taken owing to the large number of jaconins— two-sworded gentry—that came into the settlement when the army of the Tycoonate was dissolved. These gentry, when they have no visible means of support, as they have not at present, are not very Consequently the entrances to the city are guarded by English, French, Prussian and American troops and marines, and no two-sworded man is allowed in the settlement unless he has a pass from the Governor of Kanagawa. The Ministers and consuls have issued proclamations advising all foreigners not to leave Yokohama during the hostilities.

Jeddo, of course, has not been opened, and the probabilities are that it will not be for some months. The opening of the port on the western coast has also been postponed, and people, say here that it would really be no great harm if it were never opened, it being situated just in a spot where it was not wanted. The position of Osaka is also very poorly located for the purposes of business. Its port, Hiogo, is situated twenty-two miles from it, and the resices have to be at Hiogo, while business is done a saka. Some time ago the foreign residents were

situated twenty-two miles from it, and the residences have to be at Hiogo, while business is done at Osaka. Some time ago the foreign residents were all driven from Osaka; but the Europeans quietly landed some forces from their men-of-war and retook possession. This anthority was surrendered when a high officer of the Mikado came to govern the piace, who has given every guarantee that the lives and property of foreigners shall be respected.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ninth regiment (Second battalion) were releved last week by the Second battalion of the Tenth, and took passage on board the Tamar, homeward bound. They have been out in the East twelve years, and therefore a little home duty will not go amiss with them. The English have quite a large force out here. In the first place they have the Second battalion of the Tenth, 1,000 men; her Majesty's ship ocean, 600 men, besides four other guabouts and a surveying vessel.

The French also bave a battalion of men ashore, and two frigates and a gunboat in the harbor. The Dnited States have two vessels of the third class only. When the foreign Ministers decided to take possession of the settlement in concert, the American contingent of the joint army of occupation consisted of twenty-six men and two officers—a rather small number to represent the political position and commercial interests of the United States in the East.

Monsieur Leon de Roches, the French Minister in this country, has been promoted by his Emperor to be Minister of the first grade, and will therefore proceed home next French mall. He has been a good aninister, always willing to aid his brother representalives, and to protect, as far as in his power lay, citizens of all countries. He will be succeeded by the present Consul General of Egypt.

Speaking of removals, I cannot help mentioning the dissaturation it hear everywhere expressed at the appointment of a new consul for oaka by our government. When Osaka was opened General Frank was appointed to that office. He has made himself very popular by h tection by housting his classin Union down. When the japanese saw the boat put off from the Oneda with armed men they left in a hurry. Captain Jones now demands through the Consul an apology and indemnity in the amount of \$30,000. From different sources we receive different accounts of this matter. On one side it is stated that the Japanese had heard on good anthority that the tes was being shipped with a view to defraud the government out of their just duties. However that may be, they certainly had no right to board an American vessel in the way they did, and consequently the captain is right in demanding an ample apology. But the question decidedly arises whether it would be consistent with the dignity of the American government to demand the sum of money named for an action committed most probably in ignorance of international law. It is stated that General Frank, the Consul, will insist upon the apology, but will waive the money claim until he can get advices from higher authority.

The long looked for, long expected steam ram Shonewall, formerly of Jeff Davis' may, but now flying the Japanese flag, awived on the morning of the

The long looked for, long expected steam ram shonewall, formerly of Jeff Davis' may, but now fiving the Japanese flag, arrived on the morning of the 24th. She left Norfolk, Va., on the 28th of August, 1807, and made a very leisurely voyage to this place, putting into several ports on her way. She left Honolulu on the 25th of March, and made this port in twenty-nine days. Commander Brown, of the United States Navy, is in command of her, with a commission from the Japanese government. Soon after her arrival the Japanese flag was hauled down and the American ensign hoisted. This was done by order of the sentor naval efficer here, he appearing to be in some doubt as to who she really belongs to. It seems strange that once having been put into commission by the Japanese, and being in every respect a Japanese man-of-war, that an officer of another nation should be able to change the commission. It seems, however, she was to be surrendered in Japanese waters. In that case it appears she should have earried the American flag until the full and formal surrender had been accomplished. During the night after this change was made some of Satsuma's men went on board, to take possession, but were driven of. No trouble has ensued.

The newspapers here and in China are all growting

was made some of Sacsuma's men went on board, to take possession, but were driven off. No trouble has ensued.

The newspapers here and in China see all growling at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—or, rather, not the company, but the management at this end of the line, and they have been doing so ever since the line was started. And, strange to say, in this instance the opinions of the press are universally endorsed. That some of the papers are somewhat given to exaggeration, and are inclined to make mountains out of moiehilds, scarces, admits of a doubt. But, on the other hand, it is equally undemable that mismanagement does exist at this end of the mail line. Not one vesses, with the exception of the Colorado on her first trip, has ever left this port either for Hong Kong of San Francisco on the time first mentioned by public notice. The steamers are advertised to sail hence for Hong Kong twenty-four hours after arrival from San Francisco. They have er get away in less than forty-eight and sometimes sixty and seventy-two. At the office one can get no more information as to fime of sailing than one comid get from one of the coaltenders. The last voyage will serve as an example. The Great Republic arrived here on the 7th. A notice was posted up that the New York would sail for Hong Kong at ten o'clock A. M. on the 9th. At twelve o'clock that day notice was given that she would not sail till one, and she actually did not sail intil five P. M., although perfectly ready some two hours previous. This is not only very disagreeable for passengers, but it causes confusion in mains and correspondence, for the one mail is closed in a hurry and perhaps misdirected. Again, at the way ports in the inland sea, according to notice, the Costa Rica was to remain but a few hours—certainly not time for merchanis to prepare their letters, and they cannot be prepared before and perhaps misdirected. Again, at the way ports in the inland sea, according to notice, the Costa Rica was to remain but a few hours—certainly not time for

management at this end of the route as quickly as circumstances will permit them. Business is extremely dull in Japan at the present time, owing to the very unsettled state of the country. But it is whispered that there are some probable changes that may take place which will have the effect of opening all Japan to foreigners. In fact, a writer in the Japan Gazette, who seems to be well posted, states that the Mikado is in favor of this pottey, and that he will bring it about as soon as possible. Should this occur is will give a most lively impetes to all occurses, and give foreigners a chance

te make their fortunes by developing the vist resources of this country.
I enclose a list of the officers of the two United States vessels out here, as several changes and transfers have been made recently. They are thus:
STEAMER MONOCACY, THIRD RATE.
Commander—S.P. Carter.
Lieutenant Commander—J. McParland and I. A.

cCarty. Lieutenant—G. D. B. Glidden. Lieigenant—G. D. B. Glidden.

Master—Samuel L. Wilson.

Ensign—E. B. Thomas.

Surgeon—T. Wolverton.

Paythaster—J. H. Bulkeley.

Engineers—Chief, J. Whitaker; Second Assistants, J. W. Saylile and P. Miller; Thurd Assistants,

H. Kimball and H. Alien.

Mater—C. Cooper and H. Haskill.

Captain's Clerk—G. B. Collins.

STEAMER ROQUOIS, THIRD BATE.

a's Clerk.—G. H. Collins.

STEAMER IROQUOIS, THIBD RATE.

under.—Earl English.

und Communder.—A. T. Mahan, executive

Lieutenant Commander—A. T. Mahan, executive fleer. Lieutenant—Nicoll Ludlow. Ensigns—R. B. Bradford, A. H. Pietcher and J. M. lison. Wilson, Midshipmen—G. A. Bickneil, B. R. Wilson, W. H. Emory and F. H. Paine, Nurgeon—J. W. Leuch, Assistant Surgeon—C. Boyer.

Emory and r. J. W. Leach.
Surgeon.—C. Boyer.
Assistant Surgeon.—C. Boyer.
Paymaster.—A. D. Bacher.
Engineers.—Chief. H. B. Nones; Second Assistants, W. W. Heaton, M. N. Knowlton and C. M. Burchard; Third Assistants, H. E. Rhoades and J. H. Cheaney.
Captain's Clerk.—H. W. Whitehorn.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUFTCY.

Decision by Judge Benedict. In the Matter of Edward and David Bigelow and than Kellogg.-This case was an application by the National Bank for an order directing the sale by the bank of certain stocks belonging to the bankrupts, which the bank claims to hold as security for the indebtedness of the bankrupts to the bank. The bank is a creditor of the bankrupts to the amount of \$31,880, and holds the securities as pledges from them. The value of those securities is uncertain. The assignee of the bankrupts declines to agree to the claim of the bank, and the bank prays for an order to sell those securities and apply the proceeds to redeem the pledge these and apply the proceeds to redeem the pledge these and apply the proceeds to redeem the pledge these and apply the proceeds by the assignee in bankruptcy, principally on the ground that the bank had taken no step to prove the debt, as required by law. Judge Benedict said that, under various circumstances, the application could not be granted. He could not see how such action could be properly required of the court. The motion is, therefore, denied. James Emott and E. H. Pomeroy for the motion; P. Cantine opposed. bank is a creditor of the bankrupts to the amount of

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY. Collision Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Film Kiley vs. The Steam Ferryboat Baltic .- In this case the libel was filed in 1865 to recover compensation for damages sustained by the steaming Pope Catilin in a collision with the ferryboat Baltic. The collision occurred on a trip of the Baitle from The collision occurred on a trip of the Baltic from Brooklyn to New York on the 2d of October of that year. The Pope Cattlin, just after having towed a schooner to No. I pier on the East river, was struck by the Baltic and thereby damaged to a considerable extent. The defence was that the Pope Cattin had been some twelve feet in excess of her proper distance into the river at the ferry slip; that the Baltic entered her slip slowly and carefully with her engine reversed, and was impelled by the tide and unable to avoid the collision, and that the cause of the collision was the negligence of the trig in lying across the entrance to the slip. The case was reported in the Herald at the time of hearing, and yesterday Judge Blatchford issued the following decree:—There must be a decree apportioning equally between the two vessels the damages sustained by the tig in the collision, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain and report such damages. W.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-CRIMINAL CALENDAR. Charge of Having in Possession Counterfeit Notes of National Currency. Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Henry Miller and Charle. Hempstead .- In this case the prisoners were indicted Idempstead.—In this case the prisoners were indeed for having in their possession counterfeit notes of national currency purporting to be of the value of \$2. When arraigned on Monday last the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and when called up for trial yesterday morning they prayed for leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty and to plead guilty to the charge. They were then removed.

Another Case of Counterfeit Currency.
The United States es. George Meyers.—In this case the prisoner was indicted for an attempt to pass on John Barry a genuine note of national currency of the real value of \$5 changed and altered to th the real value of \$5 changed and altered to the apparent value of \$20. Barry, on being sworn as the first witness, testified that he keeps a liquor store at 618 Broadway, and that in March has the prisoner came into his store, and having had some drink offered a note which had been changed from a five to a twenty dollar bill. A police officer and other witnesses testified to the same effect. For the defence M. Bonnifar, a Frenchman, testified in French that he was present in a liquor store in Trenth street in March last when the prisoner changed a twenty dollar bill by giving notes of lesser value to a man who came in and asked for the change of the bill, and he saw the bill in the hands of the prisoner after he had given the smaller notes in exchange for it. He did not know the man for whom the prisoner changed the twenty dollar bill. Counsel on either side summed up, the Judge charged and the jury, after side summed up, the Judge charged and the jury, after an absence of ten minutes from court, rendered a verdict of guilty. Messrs, Pheips and Bell conducted the case for the government; Mr. Simon Levy for the

Referee Case from the Circuit Court.

James Drake and Others vs. The Seamen's Bank w Savings in the City of New York, Impleaded with Prancis Goodridge and Others.—In this case the plaintiffs appeal against a decision by Judge Nelson plaintiffs appeal against a decision by Judge Neison in the Circuit Court. The suit rises on an allegation by the Seamen's Eank that there is a sum of \$13,000 due to that institution since 1852 and interest thereon since May, 1867. The litigants on either side are numerous, the briefs of counsel voluminous and considerable legal ability retained. The case was opened by Mr. Neward and is still on.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Another Fraud Developed-The Gift Enter-

prise Swindle Again-How the Advertising Dodge Works.

Robert P. James es. Matthew Westbrook.—Like fickle fashion, the various modes of swindling vary with the times. Scarcely has one been properly de-veloped when others more novel, startling and ridiculous follow in rapid succession. The following will serve as an illustration:—On the 20th of March iast the plaintiff, a respectable young man, about twenty-two years of age, not long arrived in this vast emportum of commerce, speculation and intrigue, chanced to east his eye upon an advertisement chanced to cast his eye upon an advertisement which heid out to him hopes of large piles of builton quickly to be accumulated. The enticing notification set forth to all whom it might concern that any young man having from \$500 to \$500 at his disposal could invest the same and realize from \$10 to \$15 agroit daily by calling at No. 69 Nassau street. With a rapidity with which only the confident and ambitious gold hunter could rush, the young man flew to the swindling spot, and inwardly chuckling at his unexpected fortune, mounted the starcase of that building with elastic and cheerful steps. But Mr. Gray, the gentleman whose mane had been generously appended to the advertisement, was not at home, and having stated his business in the office, the defendant kindly undertook to transact all business. The latter set forth his gigantic speculations in merchandise and other commodities with an eloquence that was not to, be easily resisted and finally importuned the plaintiff to enter a copartmenthip—not, forsooth, for the sake of his petity \$400 or \$500; but he was a decent looking young fellow, a "likely" hoy, and he as an old merchand wished to extend to him the hand of encouragement and support. "So down with your \$500 and till make you copartner." The defendant added that he was "engaged in the business of extensively importing tea from China and selling it by express in patent boxes, his own invention, to the country customers, and that he could sell it at a lower rate than any merchant in the city of New York." The plausible tale succeeded. The money was paid and a fortune loomed in the distance to the young speculator.

A few daws fluted quickly past, but there was no tea, no patent boxes, no gold, nothing but empty whils with a musty smell. This state of things opened line eyes of the plaintiff, and he demanded his \$300. Alsa! it was invested in tea, and could not be obtained. The fraud was subseted in the distilleries, which some time since were seized by the reyounced, and proceedings were at once instituted which held out to him hopes of large piles of builton

termen resisting in passocial climes, or who are enjoy-ing "Village Life in New England," after the felici-tous manner described by Beccher, is ventilated in the following enthusiastic and ornate style, on yellow

SPORTING GREENBACKS. A fine new 12.00. TWO DOLLARS,
OR FIFTY CENTS PER BILL. OR FIFTY CENTS PER BILL.

This interesting initiation is more shows than any of the genuine revernment issues, especially the backs, which are a different design subgrider, and would be more readily taken for a new issue than otherwise. They are wonderfully adapted for making a show in the window of exchange and brokers' chieses; just the thing to fill up a young man's pocket-book, or bluil his salversary on a bet. Any man can swap a fill for a dog, or even trade them for his dinner.

These bills find a ready sale at fairs, circuses and horse races.

These bills find a ready sale at fairs, circunes and horse rease.

One centieman out in Arkanaas, sent us an order for \$5,000, but we declined it.

Our Greenbacks are extensively used for lottery tickets, gift enterprise certificates and with a little alteration would suit almost any advertising purpose. All orders will be filled at the above rates. When \$2 worth or upwards be sent for at one time, we will send free one beautiful Gents' Cravat or Neektle, which we import direct from Holland. These Cravats are a new style, not introduced in the country as yet; they are manufactured from pure silk, corded, figured and embroidered at the tips with three frill tassels on each end and embrace every color requisite to taste and fashion. A more elegant present has not been offered to the public. Send on your orders, enclosing one pre-paid envelope, with your name and address written thereon, and your orders will be filled by return mail. Address the undersigned.

M. WESTEROOK & CO. No. 60 Nasann street New York.

be filled by return mail. Address the undersigned.

M. WESTSROOK & CO. No. 60 Nasana treet New York.

Another circular abounding in such inflammable and incendiary captions as "\$500 Reward," "Shell out your Stamps," "What is it," describes "A mysterious Invention" as follows:—

Made of strong metal, weighs an ounce and a half; postage nine cents; leats four or five years; upwards of three inches in length; always right side up.

This funny little arrangement, the uses of which are described as being available in every department of ordinary domestic life, business or financial pursuit, and will even so facilitate travel that the possessor can "dead head it" on all the railway and steamboat lines in the Union, will be furnished by mail (wide circular) at 50c. per sample and a discount of four hundred per cent allowed to agents, and the inquisitive will undoubtedly be fully convinced of its merits, &c., by the closing paragraph, which runneth thus:—

Which runneth titus:—

The inventor's object in withholding the real name and uses of his wonderful discovery is simply this—it enables the agent and dealer in any town to first examine it for binnelf, and if suited he can get a supply and make a bold dash with a new thing, and by that means control the trade and get the run.

all denominations, from \$1.00 \$1,000.

The United States Treasury Note and National Currency Depository. Treasury notes. National currency. Eighteen fee similies, embracing one each of all United States Treasury notes and national currency, taken from proof impressions, on the note to but of States Treasury Department at Washington. These beautiful specimens are photographed with such accuracy that no one could possibly tell them from the genuine without certain marks and descriptions, which we send in a separate envelope to the initial of any one ordering them. Price \$2 a set, and warranted to suit any one. With the aid of the above money dealers cannot be deceived. Address, in confidence, the undersigned.

dress, in confidence, the undersigned.

The case will probably be up again in a few days, when it is expected that other developments will be brought to light.

For plaintiff, E. W. Dodge, For defendant, J. Stewart.

Allowance in Suits in Partition-Order Grant ing Allowance on Total Proceeds of Sale At-

Before Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Cordoza, Valentine Marsh, an Infant, by his Guardian, vs. Harriet Peters et. al.—This was an action in partition and no defence was interposed." The total value of the property, four houses, as realized at auction, was \$24,575. The court below, in addition to costs,

of the property, four houses, as realized at anction, was \$24,575. The court below, in addition to costs, granted an allowance to the plaintiff of five per cent on the whole proceeds of the sale, and to the defendants an allowance of four per cent on the amount of their respective shares of the property. The plaintiff's interest in the proceeds of the property was one-fifth, the remaining four-fifths being the proportion of the defendants collectively. The case came before this court yesterday on appeal from the order settling the ratho of allowance.

The appellants (the defendants) claimed that the court below had exceeded the powers conferred upon it by the code in allowing the plaintiff five per cent on the whole amount of the property, when his interest was only one-fifth. Counsel cited the sections of the code as applying to the question of the powers and discretion of the court in granting allowances, and argued that the cons'ruction which would allow five per cent on the total value of the property to any "party," without reference to his interest in the property, would leave it in the discretion of the court, if there were twenty parties to the intigation, to divide the whole estate among the counsel. The course of iegislation on the subject had clearly, it was contended, showed the intent to have been to limit and restrict this discretion.

The court, without hearing the argument of the respondent, affirmed the order of the court below.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Alleged False Pretepees.

Before Recorder Hackett.
The trial of Edmund Wallachi, alias Frank, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences, was resumed vesterday. A number of witnesses was examined for the prosecution, by whom it was shown that the firm of George A. Davis & Co. sold \$4,500 worth of clothing to Frank & Brother in the autumn of 1866, upon the representations made to the cor plainant, that Moses Heitbener (who had a store in plainant, tha' Moses Heilbener (who had a store in Galveston opposite the small store of Frank & Brother), saw the stock in June, 1888, which he supposed to be worth from \$15,000 to \$29,000, and which was diminished during the autumn. William S. Hart, a bookkeeper in the Central National Bank, presented an exhibit of the account which Frank & Brother had in that bank. The balance to their credit on the 1st of September was between \$600 and \$700. Jacques Goldsmith, a salesman for Sonneborn & Co., sold the defendant about \$5,000 worth of goods, Schwartz &

Goldsmith, a salesman for Sonneborn & Co., sold the defendant about \$5,000 worth of goods, Schwartz & Co. \$3,500 worth, and Leon, Arnoid & Co. \$7,400 worth of merchandise, for which notes were given. After the case for the prosecution was closed coursel for the defence made a lengthy opening and then called Theodore Frank, a son of the elder defendant, who testified that his father was not a partner in the concern at Galveston; that from the time they commenced business in 1865 to September, 1866, E. Frank & Brother had received from \$00,000 to \$50,000 worth of goods, and on the 6th of September they had a very nice stock.

The case will be concluded on Ronday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- Below we git the temperature for the past twenty-four hours as indicated by the thermometer at Hudmit's drug store,

HERALD Build	ling:-						
3 A. M		. 57	3 P.	M			70
6 A. M		. 57	6 P.	M			67
9 A. M		. 63		M			
12 M		. 68	12 P.	M			65
Average temp							
INTEREST	ON THE	C	TY I	PEPOSI	TR	eter	B.

Sweeny, the City Chamberian, has paid into the City Treasury for the menth of May, \$2.608 44, for interest on the city deposits.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Commissioners of the Park announce that If the weather is fine

there will be music by the Park Band, on the Mall commencing at three o'clock P. M.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Patrick Riley, a native of freiand, thirts-foor years of age, whose death was the result of in-juries received on Saturday last at a building in Wooster street by some planks failing upon him. SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—I esterday afternoon Inter-

nal Revenue Inspector Harvey seized seventy barrels of smoking tobacco which had been left on storage of smoking tobacco which had been left on storage at a Liberty street store. The inspection marks on the barrels are believed to be consucrient. An in-vestigation of the matter is to be held to-day. STREET RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Ed-

ward Power had his head badly crushed vesterday, while riding on one the of Sixth Avenue cars, by the car on which he was traveiling coruing in contact with a cart which was driving in the street at the time. He was standing on the front platform at the time the accident occurred.

St. JOHN THE BAPTIST SOCIETY,-The semi-annual elections of this old society took place last evening, with the following results:-E. Welling, President; P. M. Lepwher, Vice President; E. Prudhomme, Re-cording Secretary; George Ratchelor, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Moussette, Treasurer; J. Des-lauriers, G. Senesque, G. Dillon, L. H. Moussette, A. Normandeau, H. Gosselm, Directors. SALE OF A SUGAR REFINERY.—The extensive eight

story brick building and lot 350 South street, known as the Place Sugar Refinery, lot 70 by 140, extending through to Front street, with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery, with dock privileges, also the storehouse on the north side of Front street, adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, were sold at public auction yesterday by John H. Draper & Co. for the sum of \$160,000. H. N. Camp was the purchaser.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A DUMMY. - An inquest was held yesterday at the New York Hospital by Coroner Schirtter on the body of Joseph Callahan, who died from the effects of injuries received on the Int inst. by falling from the dummy of a store, corner of Duane street and West Broadway, to the
lower floor. He sustained a rupture of the spleen
and other injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of
accidental death. Deceased was twenty-five years of
age and a native of Ireland.

age and a native of Ireland.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From May 16 to
June 1 there have been 1,386 applications for employment to the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle
Garden Labor Exchange. During the same time there have been 1,808 orders of employers for labor-ers and 1,585 persons employed. Among these were

27 families, comprising 66 persons. The average monthly wages paid to males was \$16; to females \$5.5. There were 144 male mechanics, 666 agriculturists, 42 females, aktiled labor, and 534 unskilled There were 617 males and 362 females able to reach and write and 192 males and 224 females not able to

ing of the Board of Managers, held on Thursday last, grants of books were made amounting to 8,292 olumes. To the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church a grant was made of Arabic Testaments for India; Testaments in Portuguese for Para, Brazil; Spanish Bibles and Testaments for Mexico; Bibles and Testaments, Danish and Swedish, for Scandinavians in Minnesota; Olibwa Testaments for Ojibwas in Wisconsin, and to numerous auxiliary societies and Bible committees in the South. In funds \$2,000 were granted to the A. B. C. F. M., for Bible work in China.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY .- The directors of this society held their annual meeting at their rooms on Nassau street on Wednesday. The resignation of William Walker, long its honored Presid William Walker, long its honored President, was accepted and George W. Lane elected to fill the vacancy. The other officers elected were:—Captain Edward Richardson, Aaron B. Belknap, D. Jackson Stewart and J. W. C. Leveridge, Vice Presidents; William D. Harris, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel N. Stebbins, Recording Secretary; and Henry S. Terbell, Treasurer, Mr. H. K. Bull having resigned on account of absence from the city. The report of the Financial Agent, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard, showed that this society, which is controlled without charge, by responsible business men, is growing in favor as well as usefulness.

Visting Piremen.—Good Intent Engine Company

VISITING PIREMEN.-Good Intent Engine Compar No. 30, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a fine band and the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Pire De where they have been since Thesday last, the guests of Engine Company No. 5 of that place. The visitors were met at the foot of Catharine street by Chief Engineer Kingsland, District Engineer Mackey and all the foremen of the Metropolitan Fire Department, marched through some of the principal streets of the city to the house of Engine Company No. 1, in the City Hall Park, which will be the headquarters of the Philadelphians during their stay. In the evening they visited Niblo's theatre. To-day they will drive to and through the Park in carriages, visiting High Bridge and the Park Garden, and will return home at four oclock P. M.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meet-

ing of this society took place last night, R. W. Low-ber in the chair. The object of the formation of the society is to induce Congressional aid for the im-provement of the East river, and especially for the removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate. A removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate. A report was read from Mr. John Roach, chairman of the Special Committee on Finance, recommending that 'no strenuous efforts be made at this time to raise a fund to defray expenses beyond the assessment of \$25 each on the fifteen members of the Executive Committee. Considerable discussion occurred upon the report, in which H. C. Colkins, James R. Taylor and others participated. One of the speakers made the declaration that Congress had appropriated over \$80,000 towards the improvement of the little local harbor of Vermilion, on Lake Eric, where vessels only entered occasionally, while they neglected to open East river, through which \$15,000,000 worth of tounage passed daily.

St. Baenabas Mission.—"St. Bainabas House" is located at 304 and 306 Mulberry street, and was

ocated at 304 and 306 Mulberry street, and wa opened five years ago by the late Mrs. Richmond and called "A Home for Homeless Girls," It is now proposed by the City Mission Society to raise \$20,000 for the construction of increased accommodations for homeless women and children. All encourage for homeless women and children. All encouragement of vagrancy is avoided, and the persons received into the house are provided, whenever possible, with homes. During the year ending April 1, 1888, there were admitted as lodgers 2,463; of this number 439 were sent to other institutions, 597 placed in situations and 1,125 returned to friends. The number of lodgings furnished was 17,826, making the average stay in St. Barnabas of each lodger one week. The number of meals given was 65,620. Christians of every name and occasionally a Jewess, have found this institution a stepping place to a permanent home.

Odd Fellows' Convention.—From the Odd Fellows' Convention.—From the Odd Fellows'

ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION .- From the Odd Felcular has been issued directing the attention of stockholders to the present condition of their property, its management, its future prospects and the ultimate results which must come should the present spathy of stockholders con This association, was incorporated April 6, 1844 "Grand Hall and rallying place of the frater"Was completed and dedicated June 4, 1849, the "Grand Hall and railying place of the fraternitv" was completed and dedicated June 4, 1849,
some nineteen years ago. The property has since
remained under the same management. The hopes
railsed by the completion of the hall have not been
realized, and the anticipated dividends have not
been heard of. Last year the expenses of the hall exceeded its revenue §5,000. A radical reform was proposed by a stockholder's convention, of which G. S.
Garrison was president and John P. Teele vice President. It appointed twelve new managers to be
elected in place of the old ones at the annual meeting to be held on the second Monday in June.

Succuse my Taking Poison.—Mrs. Margaret Lee.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.-Mrs. Margaret Lee. who lived with her husband on the fourth floor of the tenement house 130 East Houston street, died yestertenement house 130 East Houston street, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of a dose of arsenic
which she had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. On Thursday night deceased entered the room
of Mrs. Ann Loudon, living on the same floor,
having in her hand a tumbler nearly half full
of fluid. Mrs. Lee said the tumbler contained arsenic
and that she was going to swailow it. Mrs. Loudon
took the giass and threw the contents into the sink.
Mrs. Lee then left the room and procuring more
poison drank it down, after which she communicated the fact to Mrs. Loudon. Physicians were
summoned, but the remedies applied failed to have summoned, but the remedies applied failed to have the desired effect, and death easued as stated. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body. The cause which prompted deceased to take her life did not appear, except that she said she was tired of living.

MASS OF REQUIEM IN ST. PATRICK'S CATERDRAL—

A solemn high mas of requiem was celebrated yes-terday in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the repose of the souls of those soldiers who died in defence of the rights of his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninta. The rights of his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninto. The Very Rev. Dr. Starts was celebrant on the occasion; Rev. Mr. McSeweney officiated as deacon, Rev. Mr. McGean as sub-deacon and the Rev. James Kearney as master of ceremonies. The services were of the most imposing character, and were given with all that characteristic effect emblematical of the Roman Catholic Church. A full chorus rendered the music of the mass in a most impressive manner. The services were commenced at nine in the forenoon, but the cathedral was well filled prior to that hour. Not only were the usual numbers of the congregation present, but numbers of strangers, drawn thitter by curiosity to observe the manner of observence of Catholic forms in respect to the memory of the dead. Seldem of late has St. Patrick's Cathedral been crowded to such an extent as on yesterday by those who bowed low in humble prayer before the shrine of Him who ordereth all things for good; and never indeed did more devont prayers ascend to the throne of the Most High for the souls of those who fell in a foreign land, alien in country if not in creed to those by whom they were surrounded. The ceremonies were concluded before noon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Pot n Supplieres - Vesterday morning Albert Gray, a man nearly sixty years of age, entered the Gray, a man nearly sixty years of age, entered the store of Mr. George Brown, No. 20 Park place, and seizing upon a piece of Bhen, valued at \$35, ran off with it. Gray was pursued by Andrew, an attache of the store, and arrested with the goods in his posses-sion. The prisoner was given in charge of officer Denning, of the Third precinct, and Judge Hogan committed him to the Tombs for trial.

THE BRIGADIER GENERAL GAMBLING CASE .- Yesterday afternoon Justice Hogan resumed the examination in the case of John Fortune, Wm. B. Gage and John McCormick, charged with winning about and John McCormick, charged with winning about \$700 from Brigadier General Joseph C. Briscoe at "faro" at the gaming establishment No. 518 Broadway, as previously reported in the Herald. General Briscoe was subjected to a lengthy and very searching cross examination by defendants' counsel, during which many of the follies and faults (not to say crimes) of his past life were brought to life. Several questions propounded by counsel General Briscoe refused to answer, on the ground that they had a tendency to degrate him. The further hearing in the matter was adjourned till the 16th instant. Charge of Forgery.—John T. Spencer, a very conceptable appearing man. 38 years of age, was years of age of the property of the

respectable appearing man, 38 years of age, was yesterday arrested by officer McSally of the Sixth precinct, on a charge of forgery. On Thursday the accused entered the store of Mr. Henry H. Gordon, No. 74 Chatham street, and presented to him a check for \$25 on the Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by his brother, Mr. Alexander R. Spencer, of 512 Broadway, and asked to have it cashed. At the time the prisoner gave the check he said he wished the money with which to pay taxes. Mr. Gordon believing the representations to be true, cashed the check, but subsequently learned that the check had not been drawn by Mr. A. R. Spencer, neither had he authorized the accused or any one cleat to sign his name to it. The facts appearing in amidavit form Justice Hogan committed the prisoner to the Tombs for trial. It is stated that Mr. A. R. Spencer has heretofore paid thousands of dollars to keep his brother out of trouble, and by so doing has nearly ruinded himself finanticially. The accused has an unconquerable passion for the gaming table, and most of the money he could obtain has been lost at faro.

Alleged Forgers of A Draft.—Two or three cinct, on a charge of forgery. On Thursday the ac-

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A DRAFT.-Two or three days since Mr. Adolph Tuska, residing at No. 212 Canal street, appeared before Justice Hogan and preferred a complaint against Julius Weil, doing business at No. 424 Eighth avenue, charging him with forgery. On the 10th of February last Well, as charged, cailed upon Mr. Tueks and presented to

a draft drawn by the Commercial National Bank him a draft drawn by the Commercial National Bana of Cincinnant, dated Pebruary 4, 1866, on the National Park Bank of New York, by H. Colville, cashing to the order of Dalton & Coleman, for the sum of \$65.54, and endorsed ou the back, "Pay to Julia Well or order—Dalton & Coleman." Well then on dorsed his name on the back of the check, and Mr. Tuska, believing him to be the person in whose favor the draft was drawn, paid him the money. Subsequently Mr. Tuska was informed that Julius Well of New York 1990, paid him the money. draft was drawn, paid him the money. sequently Mr. Tussa was informed that lus Well, of No. 150 Delancey street, the man in whose favor the draft was drawn, therefore charges that the Julius Weil, of Eighth nue, who endorsed the draft and received the ney upon it, is guilty of forgery. Well was yeshay arrested by officer O'Byrne, of the Tombs irt squad, and Justice Hogan committed him to Tombs for examination. The prisoner says he not endorse his name on the draft, as charged, says he is innocent.

BROOKLYN CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Brooklyn Whiskey Frauds-Seutences on Callicott, Enright and Allen-Remarks of the Refore Judges Nelson and Benedict.

Yesterday the United States Circuit Court room, on

fontague street, Brooklyn, was crowded with eager, anxious and interested spectators in anticipation that the sentence of the court would be pronounced upon the three prisoners, Callicott, Enright and Allen, found guilty—the former separately and the revenue through the tax on whiskey. The trials attracted great attention during their progress, the principal defendant—principal so far as official position went—being the Collector of the district within which the frauds were committed, Allen being his deputy and Enright, a notary public, chiefly engaged in swearing sureries to bonds for the removal of whiskey from distillery or bonded warehouse. The social standing of the parties, together with their official positions, rendered the trial, the verdict and finally the judgment of more than usual interest in the community, and hence the crowds that filled every part of the court room yesterday.

At welve o'clock Judges Nelson and Benedict took their seats on the bench, the prisoners, Callicott, Allen and Enright, attended by their counsel, being then in court.

The District Attorney in the usual form moved for the judgment of the court upon the prisoners.

Judge Nelson, addressing counsel for Callicott, referring to a motion made to him for a new trial, said:—You spoke to me, Mr. Williams, in New York, as to a motion for a new trial in the case of Callicott. I then answered you that I had not made up my mind that there would be any necessity for such a motion, Your suggestion has led me to review the case, and we have quite made up our minds that it will be useless to hear you on a motion for such a motion, Your suggestion has led me to review the case, and we have quite made up our minds that it will be useless to hear you on a motion fornew trial or arrest of judgment.

Mr. Williams—I did not intend to ask a motion for new trial on any error in the trial, but upon points which I raised on the first day as to the bonds.

His Honor replied that it would be unwise to argue any point of law in the case.

Mr. Williams—After what your Honor has said I should not taink it wise to take up the time of the court. attracted great attention during their progress

ourt.
Mr. Williams and Mr. Jenks respectively addressed the court in mitigation of sentence on Callicott. On the conclusion of their remarks Judge Nelson directed the prisoner Callicott to stand up.
The prisoner named then stood up and confronted

The prisoner callicott to stand up.
The prisoner named then stood up and confronted th court.

Judge Nelson said:—You have been indicted for being concerned with others in defrauding the government out of tax on distilled spirits. After a long and patient trial before this court and a jury you have been convicted. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner—So far as I might hope that anything I could say would affect the verdiet of the court, I understand this privilege is an empty form; but I think it due to myself and the public to say on this said occasion that in those transactions upon which I have been arraigned and tried I was entirely innocent of any guilty intent to defraud the government. My conviction has been obtained by evidence of such a character, and public judgment will pronounce its own verdict. I do ask leave to say for myself that I left the office of the Third Collection district of New York a poorer man than when I entered it, and that during my term of office i received in behalf of the government \$1,400,000, all of which was faithfully accounted for and the accounts relating thereto examined by the commissioner and found correct. With these remarks I leave myself to your Honor's judgment.

JUDGE NELSON'S ADDRESS TO THE PRISONER—THE SENTENCE.

Judge Nelson—We do not doubt that your own

remarks I leave myself to your Honor's judgment.
JUDGE NELSON'S ADDRESS TO THE PRISONER—THE
SENTENCE.

Judge Nelson—We do not doubt that your own
reflections since the trial, on the verdict of the jury,
have brought to your mind most if not all, the
court would direct your attention to on this occasion. Those reflections will have reminded you that
you were appointed to a responsible office by the
favor of the government and the aid of kind friends,
and that you entered that office with opportunities
of so administering its duties as to leave a lasting
record both as a citizen and a public officer. You
are a gentleman of intelligence and education and
experience in public office and, belonging to the
profession of the law, you were peculiarly fitted for
the exact discharge of the duties of the office. These
eminent opportunities have left you almost without
excuse for the unkappy ending of your official career, and greatly aid in the extinguishing of the
charitable consideration which in the case of an offence like this the court might otherwise feet. The
crime of defrauding the revenue in this community
has prevailed to an alarming extent. At the time
of your appointment many officers had been removed
and some were waiting trial for frauds, and you had
been chosen, in the midst of this demoralization, to
re-establish official authority in this branch of the
government, and it was in your power to do it. The
trial and verdict show your lamentable failure, and
that crime increased during your administration,
and, according to the finding of the jury, with your
encouragement. We are not indifferent to the considerations stated by counsel, but feel sensible of the encouragement. We are not indifferent to the considerations stated by counsel, but feel sensible of the desolation which the verdict and sentence must brig to your home, not so much from the extent of the punishment as from its consequent disgrace. But the law is no respecter of persons; none so high as to be above its power, or so humble as to be beneath it. It remains only to pronounce the sentence. We must pronounce the full punishment under section thirty of the act of 1867, which we think may be considered moderate. It is a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment for two years in the Albany Penitentiary, where you must continue till the fine is paid.

\$10,000 and imprisonment for two years in the Albany Penitentiary, where you must continue tilt the time is paid.

R. C. Earlight was then directed to stand up, when Judge Benedict said:—In the case of the kinded states against R. C. Enright and J. S. Allen, in which a motion for a new trial was made on Wednesday, I have examined the question and find it similar to the question raised on the trial, and in my opinion so clear as to make it unnecessary for any claborate remarks. I find no error in the trial and must deny themotion.

The District Attorney then moved the sentence of the court upon the prisoner Enright.

SENTENCE OF R. C. ENRIGHT.

Enright, you have been convicted of conspiring with other persons to defraud the revenue of the United States and conniving at the execution of fraudulent bonds. Have you anything to say before senience is passed?

Enright—No.

Judge Benedict—The charge of which you have been convicted us of the most serious character; it is that of obtaining fictitious persons to execute fraudulent bonds whereby the government has been deprived of the security the law demands. You have been tried carefully and found guilty, and the court consurs in that verdict. There is no doubt on the evidence that you did deliberately allow yourself to be used by persons in defrauding the government. You were not in office, but a citizen, owing that obedience to the laws which every citizen owes. The court is of opinion that the sentence should be confined to the thirtieth section of the act. The sentence is that you be imprisoned eighteen months and fined \$2,500 dand remain in prison until paid, the term to be served in the Albany Penitentiary.

Sentence of Allen.

Judge Benedict—John S. Allen, you have been convicted of conneiting the evernion of false bonds

The District Attorney moved for sentence in the case of Allen.

Judge Benedict—John S. Allen, you have been convicted of conniving at the execution of false bonds and conspiring with other parties to defraud the government. What have you to say that sentence should not be passed.

Mr. Allen—I am innocent of each and every count in the indictment; I say this with all seriousness.

Judge Benedict—It is charged that you, as Deputy Collector of the Third division, did in your official capacity receive bonds and certify as to the validity of these bonds. You were charged with having received false bonds, with certifying to their having been before you when they were not taken before you, and have certified that you made due inquiry and satisfied yourself that the parties were good and sufficient, when such was not the case. This case was presented to an intelligent jury and they found you guilty, and the court concurs with the jury. That you certified falsely to the government there can be no doubt in the evidence. The remarks of the presiding Judge are applicable to you, but is shall not attempt to repeat them. Your offence in the opinion of the court is a great one. I ou were, however, strongly recommended to the mercy of the court, and that recommendation the court pays attention to. As in the case of Enright, sentence will be confined to the thirtieth section of the act. In view of the recommendation to mercy, your large family and your previous good character, which availed you here, the sentence will be imprisonment for one year and a payment of a fine of \$2,000.

The prisoners were then removed.

BROOKLYN INTELLICENCE.

House Rospery .- On Thursday night a new house in Hewes street, near Bedford avenue, Eastern district, was entered by thieves and robbed of various articles to the value of \$500. The property was owned by Richard Eastern, plumber.

St. Mary's Hospital.—This highly landable and

pleted, for the treatment of females, situated at No. 163 Clinton street, will be opened for the reception and treatment of patients on Monday next, the 8th inst. haritable institution, which has been recently com-

FIRE MARSHAL BRACKETT .- In the published ac-

count of the large fire in Brooklyn yesterday, it was appointed Fire Marshal, who is at present sojouring in the country, and there is really no offici authorized to investigate the origin of the fire. The facts as asserted were true, except that it should have read Assistant Fire Marshal Hugh McLaughlis and not, as alleged, Fire Marshal Brackett.

THE BANK FORGERY.—The examination of the par-ties alleged to have been concerned in the recent forgery on the Central Bank of Brooklyn, before Justice Cornwell, was continued yesterday afternoon.

lice Cornwell, was continued yesterday afternoon. James Rodwell, in whose name the money was drawn, testified that he had never authorized any one to open an account at that bank. A clerk in the employ of Fisk & Hatch testified as to the similarity of the forged signatures, but said he could readily detect the fraudulence thereof upon close examination. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

SHOCKING BLASTING CASUALTY.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a laborer named Charles Dolan, engaged in blasting a rock in South Birth street, near Tenth, E. D., became impatient at the length of time intervening between firing the fuse and the explosion and approached the rock to accertain the condition of things. Just as he reached it a terrible explosion took place, several of the fragments of the rock striking the unfortunate man and shockingly mangling him. He was removed to the City Hospital By officer Isaac Lee, of the Forty-fifth precinct, where his right shoulder blade was found to be fractured and his head terribly lacerated. The physicians have no hope of his recovery. Bolan has a family in South Fourth street.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM .- YE afternoon Coroner Stattery was called upon an inquest over the body of John R. Harris, w an inquest over the body of John R. Harris, residing at No. 258 Hicks street. The deceased had been a steward on one of the Hartford boats, and being a man of nervous temperament took option. On Theeday night he took a quantity of the drug and resicue. About three A. M. on Wednesday morning his wife was awakened by his load and singular breathing, and she endeavored to arouse him. Finding it impossible to do so, physicians were summoned, but their efforts to resuscitate were unanceessful. The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of option taken by the deceased as a medicine.

A MARRYING YOUNG MAN.—A young man of rather genteel appearance, named Aired E. Whitehead, was arraigned acfore Justice Buckley yesterday on charge of bigamy and false pretences. The complainant in the case is the father of a very prepossessing young woman, who was married to the accused some time last fall, named Heury A. Doubleday, a wigniaker doing business in Court street, Brooklyn, and No. 96 Fulkon street, New York. It appears that the accused, who is not more than twenty-three years of age, and of good address, an unhoisterer by trade, made the acquaintance of Miss Emma Doubleday, resuling at 258 Dean street, shortly before their marriage. Since their union they have been living happily together to all appearances, and the accused recently procured the sum of \$225 from his father-in-law to enable him to fulfil a contract which he pretended to have made with the proprietor of a hotel. It was recently communicated, hewever, to the head of the family, by a young man who officiated at the marriage ceremiony of Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday, that Alfred was paying particular attention, with matrimonial intentions, to an interesting young girl residing in Jay street, Upon inquiry the rumor proved but too true, and a warrant was placed in the hands of detective Corwin for execution. The arrest was accordingly made on Thursday evening. It was stated by the groomsman that the accused had a wife residing in Baltimore. Whitehead was committed to lail to await examination, which will take place to-day. the case is the father of a very preposess

SUICIDE AT HOBOKEY.

A German Custom House Broker Shoets Himself Through the Head While in a Fit of Despondency.
Shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning

Augustus Bernstein, a Custom House broker, de ousiness at 37 William street, New York, and resid business at 37 William street, New York, and residing at 177 Meadow street, Hoboken, committed succide by shooting himself through the forehead with a revolver while lying in bed. Mr. Bernstein's father, an old gentleman eighty years of age, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Eichhorn, with the bookkeeper, Walter, were the only other occupants of the house at the time. It appears that no pistol at the time, and it was only at ten o'clock tha the matter was promulgated. Deceased was forty years of age. On the bedroom table was found a torn envelope addressed to deceased and the following words in his own handwriting:-"Driven to death; not guilty," the last two words being written in a separate line. He was divorced from his wife a

in a separate line. He was divorced from his wife at the suit of the latter in Philadelphia, about six years ago. Coroner White held an inquest, and the following evidence was elicited:

Anna Margaret Elichhorn deposed that she lived at 177 Meadow street; has been housekeeper at Mr. Bernstein's for over five years; after four o'clock this morning heard a shot fired; old Mr. Bernstein also heard it; I was in bed at the time; did not get up when I heard the report; there were three other persons in the house besides deceased; saw deceased last alive at seven o'clock last evening; he took his supper; after that he remained down stairs some time and then retired to his sleeping room; deceased was in the habit of arising between eight and nine o'clock in the morning; told me frequently if he were this morning at nine I went to call him, but received no answer. I theraman wast down trains was he would attend to it; Eccus to the door of the b after, and I took them up to the door of the b which they found locked; Mr. Crane went out which they found locked; Mr. Crane went of

would attend to hi; Eckel and Mr. Crane came soon after, and I look them up to the door of the bedroom, which they found locked; Mr. Crane went out through the window on the shed, and opened the window of the room of deceased and looked in; he at once returned and forced open the door, when he saw that Mr. Bernstein had shot himself.

Dr. Julian deposed he made a post mortem examination of the body of August Bernstein and found an aperture in the skull, an inch above the brow, which penetrated the brain; found an extensive fracture fissure through the frontal bone, extending backwards on the right side; the substance of the brain was lacerated to the depth of two and a half inches; found a pistol bullet; death must have been instantaneous, and resulted from paralysis of the brain, caused by the penetration of the bullet.

George A. Cassebeer, of Westchester county, N., examined—Am a druggist; have been acquainted with deceased for the last thirty years; his office is in William street, opposite the Custom House, New York city; he had been sick for some time lastly; I believe that he overworked himself and that his brain was impaired in consequence; eight or ten weeks ago he came to me and told me stories that his wife, from whom he had been divorced, was following him, and considered that his business friends were only spies on him, trying to detect some frands ha his Custom House business; when I saw his situation I advised him to go to Europe for a short time; he thereupon took a passage on a Bremen steamship, but on the day of salling his father took sick and he postponed the trip; within the last eight days his condition became so much worse that I was prepared to hear nothing good of him; when I saw him last he was very much excited; he fancied verybody was dogging him, and has old memories haunted him; he gave me his power of attorney on the story of attorney, and entrusted his business to his book keeper.

Henry Walter sworn—Live at 177 Mesdow street; have been a bookkeper for deceased for the past two y

THE SILK TRADE OF FRANCE.

THE SILK TRADE OF FRANCE.

[From the Salut Public of Lyons, May 12.]

The state of the silk market has undergone nogreat variation during the past week; the demand still rans on the best qualities, but a sensible dislikution has occurred in the dealings in goods from the extreme East, particularly those of Japan. In presence of the approaching crop, which offers the most favorable prespects, the tendency ought to be towards a fall; but prices continue very firm—a circumstance attributable, first of all, to the interval which must elapse before the new produce can be made available; next, to the conviction that it will be very dear; and finally, to the disappointments which have been experienced for several years past at some of the later stages of the worms' progress. Manufacturers appear millified. The continuance of the ries and the more and more complete want of stock have brought purchassers to pay sensibly higher rates. The demand for England at this moment regulates and the more and season, almost finished at Paris, is not so at Locion, where it generally continues till the end of fay, exportation of plain silks for the first three months of the dinancial year show a certain diminuion, pring 72,000,000 against 77,500,000 last year, and 97,000,000 in 1806. This result is astonishing at first sight, for the actual situation is better than that of the two proceeding years. But there is a fact to be remarked that when tissues are sold at ordinary prices exportation it little exceeds the normal level, but it augments in a large proportion as the period-of activity approaches its term, when every one endeavors to syold a plethora in his warehouses, and accordingly to sell freely.